was hoisted by Tsai Ao in Yunnan. Other Southern provinces proclaimed their independence in rapid succession, and a number of Yuan's own adherents denounced his Monarchical ambitions. The opposition became so formidable that on March 22, 1916, Yuan issued a Mandate renouncing the Monarchy, and complaining that he had been misled by those who sponsored it. It was too late to undo the damage, however. A Provisional Government had already been established at Canton, which proclaimed Li Yuan-hung President, and declared that Yuan had forfeited that position by his treason to the Republic. Dr. Sun's contribution at this crisis was a lengthy manifesto issued in May, 1916, from which only a few passages need be quoted :—

> *'He (Yuan) caused good and peaceful citizens to be put to death, and trampled upon the laws of the country. He corrupted public morals. He reduced the people to a state of misery. . . I am of opinion that Vuan's continuance in office means the ruin of the country. I made up my mind to fight single-handed. I organized the *Chung Hua Ke Min Tang* on the strictest principles with the object of removing all social and political evils, and of restoring the supremacy of the law.*'

Dr. Sun went on to claim that he had secured 'many adherents, and to urge that Yuan must not only be overthrown but that

> * 'the traitor must be brought to justice. I have been engaged in destructive work all the time. But I thought it my duty at the same time to prepare a reconstructive scheme, Circumstances, however, have changed. There are now many men of ability who can heal the woes of the nation. *'

That he was not the moving spirit in the new revolt is shown by his statement that he disclaimed any personal ambition " nor am I a personal friend of the leaders of the anti-Yuan campaign in the independent Provinces.'*